

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day to the year, three cents per copy (Sunday excluded). Ten dollars per year, or at rate of one dollar per month for any period less than six months. For five dollars for six months. Sunday edition included, free of postage.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 172

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

WALLACE'S THEATRE—WATERS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—ST. ANGELO.
GILMORE CONCERT GARDEN—ROMAN CONCERT.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUAKER FISHES.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—SINGERS.
BOWERY THEATRE—TWO DESTRUCTIVE.
SILVER GARDEN—ORION AND CRESCENT.
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—VARIETY.
THEATRE—VARIETY.
TONY PASTOR'S—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1877.

The Herald will be sent to any address, free of postage, for One Dollar per month.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy, with occasional showers.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was more active, as has been usual of late in a bear market. There was a decline in almost all the principal fancies. Gold was steady at 105½. Government stocks were firm and closed strong, while railroad bonds were irregular but generally firm. Money on call was easy at 1 1/2 per cent.

THERE IS NO DIVISION OF opinion in the Cabinet in regard to the four per cent bonds. On the contrary all its members agree that they are payable, principal and interest, in gold.

FOUR NEW CARDINALS will be added to the Sacred College to-day. It is surmised that one of the red hats may fall upon Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, or Bayley, of Baltimore.

THE JEWS need not remain away from Saratoga for want of hotel accommodations. If the doors of the Grand Union are closed against them those of half a dozen others are open. All they need is the money.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES at Cornell, Rutgers, Tufts, Brown University and other colleges yesterday were of unusual interest. A large number of gentlemen distinguished in various walks of life were present at the different seats of learning, which is a cheering sign for the cause of education.

THE STRIKE of the Paterson silk weavers has developed a new feature in trade union outrages—the appearance of woman in an aggressive character. Women were the ringleaders in the assault on one of the non-strikers. They threw salt in his face and helped tear the clothes from his person. Is Paterson another Paris?

THE COLORED MAN is getting a good deal of sound advice just now, and from members of his own race, which will probably make it more acceptable to him. Congressman Cain, black Congressman from South Carolina, in a lecture last night advises his brethren to split on the color line and vote always for the better man, be he democrat or republican.

IT IS PROPOSED in the interest of the fire-works establishments to amend the ordinance prohibiting the firing of squibs and crackers in the city. The law, to be sure, is a dead letter, owing to the unwillingness of the authorities to enforce it, but that is no reason why it should be repealed. Let us see how many Aldermen will vote to endanger life and property to help the firecracker men.

THE INDIAN UPRISING in Idaho is reported to be owing entirely to the mismanagement of the agent at that point. It seems that for six years he has pursued a policy which has led to the killing of innocent persons. In nine cases out of ten Indian agents are responsible for Indian wars, and unfortunately they always escape. If the Indians would only wreak their vengeance on them the country would hardly complain.

A CITY DESTROYED.—The city of St. John, N. B., was almost completely destroyed by fire last night. The hotels, public buildings, newspaper offices, the best portion of the city and the extensive lumber yards and all the leading business establishments are gone. Several lives are reported lost. It is a serious calamity. St. John was a thriving city of nearly thirty thousand inhabitants. Unless our report is exaggerated its destruction must be nearly complete.

THE REIGNION OF THE SHIELDS ASSOCIATION at Auburn was a very pleasant affair, the noteworthy features being the warm welcome of Governor Robinson to Governor Hampton and the reply of the latter gentleman. Governor Hampton takes a very hopeful view of the situation in his State. All classes unite in the effort to rescue South Carolina from the effects of the misrule and mismanagement of the past; peace and order prevail everywhere and the finances are becoming better and better every day.

THE WEATHER.—The area of low pressure of Monday still lingers on the Nova Scotia coast, but will probably pass entirely away during to-day. Heavy winds attend this disturbance, which will be experienced by inbound vessels from Europe. In the West the low pressure is now central in the Upper Mississippi Valley, with light rains in the Western lake region, the Cumberland and Ohio valleys and on the Gulf coast. Southern New York and Connecticut had a sharp fall of temperature yesterday as compared with that of the day before, but at other points southward of the lakes the temperature varied but little from that of Monday and Tuesday. West of the Lower Mississippi the thermometer indicated over 90 degrees, and also over a small area of the Lower Ohio Valley. Brisk winds have prevailed in the region westward of the Upper Mississippi. The weather in New York to-day will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy, probably with occasional showers.

The Tweed Confession—John D. Townsend's Statement.

We surrender a large amount of space this morning to a long statement by Mr. Townsend, the recent counsel of Tweed. This is not quite the entertainment to which the public was invited. It has been given out for several days that the veritable confession of Tweed was about to be given to the press. Instead of Tweed's confession, which was the document expected, we have a long letter from Mr. Townsend, his counsel, addressed to Attorney General Fairchild, showing up this officer in a light which is far from enviable, and reciting in the course of the narrative the chief points in the confession. Piquant and stinging as Mr. Townsend's letter to the Attorney General is, it will not satisfy the public. The community feels that it has a right to know precisely what Tweed confessed, and will never be satisfied until it is in possession of the actual document. The reasons for its suppression can never be understood until it is known who are hit by the confession and what particular criminals the Attorney General would naturally wish to screen. But the strange way that officer has managed justifies the suspicion that Tweed's confession incriminates somebody whom he has a personal interest in protecting. Attorney General Fairchild's conduct in this whole business has been so tortuous and unmanly, so full of sneaking subterfuges and disingenuous evasions, as to force upon all honest men the conclusion that he is either a man without personal honor or a pliant tool in the hands of men stronger than himself.

To be sure, we have only Mr. Townsend's version of this strange history, and it is possible that if Attorney General Fairchild makes a reply he may put these transactions in a different light. But until the public hears from the Attorney General in reply Mr. Townsend's statements will be accepted, and they put Mr. Fairchild in a light in which no man of honor would wish to stand. If Mr. Townsend tells the truth Attorney General Fairchild has forfeited all claims to public respect. It would be unfair to judge him on the ex parte statement of his assailant, but unless he can prove that the averments of Mr. Townsend are unfounded in fact, Mr. Fairchild and his advisers, however high the advisers may have heretofore stood in public estimation, are beyond the pale of mercy.

This judgment of the conduct of the Attorney General is quite apart from the demerits of Tweed. Nothing could be more misplaced than sympathy for Tweed founded on the crooked and evasive ways of the Attorney General. His confession, as described by his counsel, puts him beyond sympathy. He acknowledges the worst that has been said against him, and so far as he claims any virtue it is the virtue of refusing to disclose his accomplices until he found or fancied that that was the only means of securing his own personal freedom. We have not the text of his confession; but the description of it given by Mr. Townsend shows that Tweed acknowledges all the charges that have been made against him. He does not deny his stupendous robberies of the city treasury; does not deny that he corrupted the Legislature to get his bills passed; does not deny that he acted the part of a wholesale swindler and scoundrel. His whole claim to mercy rests on his willingness to expose and testify against his accomplices. This being the account which Tweed gives of his own character the public will feel but slight sympathy with Mr. Townsend's pathetic description of the age, the broken health, the physical sufferings, the mental worry of his client. There is many a man in the State Prison whose thefts and robberies are a bagatelle in comparison with those of Tweed, but in favor of whom a plea of ill health and broken spirits would be accepted. All attempts to excite sympathy for this great criminal will prove abortive. But Tweed's guilt and the justice of his punishment involve a different question from the propriety and defensibility of Attorney General Fairchild's conduct. If Mr. Townsend's statements are true Attorney General Fairchild has encouraged hopes which he meant to disappoint; has enticed Tweed to make disclosures in the hope of regaining his personal freedom in a tricky spirit of inveigling him into a position which would compromise others without benefiting himself. If it be true, as Mr. Townsend charges, that the Attorney General has taken a dishonest advantage of Tweed in this way, and has practised on his hopes with an intention to deceive him, the defenders of Fairchild will be as few as the defenders of Tweed.

According to the representations of Mr. Townsend everything which has been done officially in the case of Tweed since his enforced return from Spain on board the Franklin has the character of a disreputable trick. When Tweed was remanded in despair to his quarters in Ludlow Street Jail he wrote a letter to Charles O'Connor, whom he supposed to be his leading prosecutor, offering to make a clean breast and to give up all his property in exchange for personal freedom. He regarded that offer as confidential and trusted to Mr. O'Connor's high sense of honor to leave him as he was if his offer was not accepted. But Mr. O'Connor immediately afterward retired from all connection with the case, and Tweed was left to the tender mercies of the Attorney General. This officer, according to Mr. Townsend's account, kept holding out hopes and promises which he had no intention of fulfilling. A small go-between, Mr. Carolyn O'Bryan Bryant, a facile tool of the Attorney General, gained Tweed's confidence on representations that he was a confidant of important persons, and procured from the prisoner papers and statements of which he made no creditable use. Fairchild, according to Mr. Townsend's account, used this intermediary to practise upon and deceive Tweed; but for aught we know he may have duped both parties alike. He pretended to be, and perhaps was, in constant and close intercourse with the Attorney General and kept feeding the hopes of Tweed by

telegrams representing that his release was on the point of accomplishment. It is for Attorney General Fairchild to explain whether he employed this tool and used him to inveigle Tweed, or whether Bryant deceived both parties alike. Mr. Townsend's story makes Bryant an instrument of Fairchild. Certain it is that Tweed was egregiously practised upon and fed with false hopes, and that, in the present state of our information, the responsibility rests upon the Attorney General. The public will suspend its judgment until Mr. Fairchild has had a reasonable time for replying to Mr. Townsend. Unless he can rebut and refute the statements of his accuser he will stand before the public in a more unpleasant attitude than has ever been held by a public officer. The whole drift of public opinion was against him even before this damaging publication by Mr. Townsend, and at present no man stands in such urgent need of a vindication. It is difficult to see how he can ever reinstate himself in public confidence. According to the letter of Mr. Townsend ex-Governor Tilden was Fairchild's chief adviser throughout these strange proceedings. We sincerely hope that this may be proved incorrect, for Mr. Tilden cannot afford to have it supposed that he is in any way responsible for the tortuous and deceptive proceedings of Mr. Fairchild.

The New Indian War.

The folly of the policy adopted by the government of the United States in dealing with the Indian tribes is once more emphasized by a sanguinary butchery. A portion of the Nez Percés tribe, who have been permitted by the government to maintain themselves in a state of semi-hostility, have suddenly begun a murderous attack on the scattered settlers of the Idaho frontier. Taken unawares the settlers have fallen easy victims to the savage red men, whose tomahawks are once more dripping with the blood of defenceless women and children. The authorities, startled from their dreams of security, are hurrying up all available forces to check the depredations of the red devils; but, even should immediate success attend these efforts, it will not free the government from responsibility for the blood already shed. The way to prevent Indian massacres is very simple and quite within the power of any government which will adopt and enforce a rational policy in dealing with the Indian savage. The basis of such a policy should rest on the conviction that the Indian is treacherous and bloodthirsty, and that, like all other dangerous animals, he should be put under restraint. Deprive the Indian of his arms, and he becomes as docile as a city rowdy who has lost his derring-dog. A general system of disarmament, stringently enforced, is the only guarantee for the people of the frontier settlements against these periodical massacres. So long as the Indian is encouraged to be a warrior and is supplied with arms by a stupidly paternal government we may expect to hear from time to time of just such outrages as are now staining the fields of Idaho with innocent blood.

With praiseworthy promptness the small military detachment in the neighborhood of the outbreak went to the assistance of the settlers, but there is reason to fear that the soldiers who accompanied Captain Perry have met the fate of the gallant Custer and fallen into a trap laid by their wily enemies. There is as usual a disposition among the higher military authorities to underestimate the danger and to assume that the forces on the ground are sufficient to deal with the emergency. It was this mistake which led to the disastrous Little Big Horn campaign, and the country has a right to demand that it be not repeated. The government has troops enough at its disposal to be able to forward enough reinforcements to render the prompt subjugation of hostile savages certain. There should be no delay in inflicting condign and summary vengeance on the authors of this latest massacre. In order to prevent similar outbreaks a general disarmament of the Indian tribes should be stringently enforced. In the adoption of this precaution lies the only sure guarantee for the lives and property of the frontier settlers.

The Crisis in France.

It may be that the French Senate proceeds slowly in its action on the proposed dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies with a view to cover up the presumed fact that its agreement to the decree was a foregone conclusion—a service agreed upon between the majority and the Ministry. At all events it is generally believed that the decision is certain, and it is evident that the Senate makes no haste to declare it. There is, perhaps, no good reason to doubt that the decision will be in accordance with the wish of the Ministry; yet the majority to carry this decision was made up of royalists and Bonapartists. Now a quarrel has arisen between these factions as to which one is entitled to the most substantial fruit of the victory already secured over the republicans, and it is within the limit of possibility that this quarrel may go so far before the proposition gets through the Senate that the victory will after all be with the republicans.

The Four Per Cent Bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives public notice that the President and all the members of the Cabinet formally agree with him that the four per cent bonds are payable in gold coin. This notice is in addition to his letter on the subject, printed yesterday, in which, having been asked whether the four per cent bonds would be paid, principal and interest, in gold, he answered, "Of course." He explained that gold being required by the government it will repay the loan in the same coin which it now receives. When the question was started the other day we remarked that it was always safe to assume that the United States government is not a fool. It seeks to borrow gold at four per cent, and it may be supposed to know that nobody would lend it gold if he was to receive anything but gold in return.

But it was as well to have the question asked and answered. Now it is settled; and those who have money to lend to the government can take their bonds securely.

End of the Molly Maguires.

The execution of the ten Molly Maguires in Pennsylvania this morning closes the last chapter in the history of that infamous organization. It is, of course, impossible not to feel some degree of sympathy for the unfortunate men who will expire their crimes on the scaffold to-day; but, at the same time, no one will deny the justice of their sentence. The society to which they belonged and of which they were the leaders was for years the terror of the coal regions. It set itself above the law and assumed to itself the regulation of society and the redress of grievances, real or imaginary, by means and methods bordering upon barbarism. It was all the more dangerous for the reason that it embraced in its ranks the poor and the ignorant, who imagined that in banding themselves together against what they considered tyranny and persecution they were really doing something that called for praise rather than blame. Its oath-bound and semi-religious character made it all the more dangerous. Harmless and innocent, perhaps, in the beginning, it became in the end, under the leadership of bad and ambitious men, the most cruel and bloodthirsty organization ever formed in the United States. The more it was condemned the stronger it became. Denunciation by the Church to which the majority of its members belonged only bound it more closely together, until at last it found itself beyond the pale of all law, human and divine. The crimes of which it has been guilty will be long remembered in the mining districts, and it is not improbable that thousands of men and women will mistakenly look upon the men who die to-day as in some sense martyrs who have died in a just cause. The terrible lesson of their execution will, however, have a wholesome effect on the class to which the outlaws belonged, and we may be certain that the pitiless severity of the law will deter the most wicked from anything like imitation of their crimes. It is a cause for congratulation that the Board of Pardons was firm enough to resist the strong appeals for mercy which were made in behalf of the doomed men. To have done so would have been a crime scarcely less in enormity than that for which the guilty men suffer. It would have been a mockery of justice, and in the end lead only to the most disastrous results. The Molly Maguire prisoners were confident that their political power and influence would be potential to save them, and to the last did not despair of a commutation of their sentences. To have done so would be to endanger the peace and good order of the coal districts indefinitely; to sow the seeds of a fresh crop of Molly Maguires, which in a few years would blossom into crime as revolting as that which stained its past history. Without entering into the abstract question of the wisdom or unwisdom of capital punishment it is fortunate for the security of life and property in the mining sections that the law has been allowed to take its course in the execution of the Molly Maguires.

The Crossing of the Danube Begun.

THE HERALD'S Vienna correspondent reports a rumor there that the Russians began crossing the Danube early yesterday morning opposite Isakcha. At the same time a Russian battery opened fire near Pampan, eight miles from Rustchuk, the object being unknown, but a Turkish monitor was sent to reconnoitre the Russians. From Bucharest it is reported that Don Carlos is there and will accompany the Russians as aide-de-camp. The Austrian Ministry are reported to be considering the project of occupying Bosnia, Servia and part of the Herzegovina as a means of localizing the war in Bulgaria. Count Andrassy cautiously declines to mediate between the Turks and the Montenegrins. There are signs of mutiny in Crete against the Turkish oppression, and a Turkish fleet of seven men-of-war has gone to the island.

Only a Jew.

If it were possible to exclude from human knowledge, and from the moral, intellectual and social progress of the race, all that has been contributed by men whom narrow-minded intolerance might stigmatize as "only Jews," some superior persons would perhaps be astonished at the result. One of the possessions of the world as it is that would be swept from the scene by this process, if some archeologists are to be believed, would be that great institution of recent ages, the hotel itself, while the keen commercial spirit and the large financial calculations that conduce to success in the management of this institution would be left in a very crude state if deprived of all that Jews have contributed to their development. But a more important possession that the world would on this hypothesis be left without is a very Christianity from which, as from a high wall, the ready sneer is hurled like a javelin at him who is "only a Jew;" for Christianity began as a reform movement within the Jewish Church, and was as clearly the product of the Jewish civilization and religious growth as our American freedom was the product of the political conceptions that our ancestors brought with them from England. This is a people that has done an enormous share in the work that has really told in the advancement of the world, yet a people that has in all ages and in all lands been oppressed, contemned and despised. It seems to be the fortune of some historic races to be accepted in the world's judgment on those standards of heroism and genius derived from the splendid examples of the few great men that appear in their annals; while with other races the amplest catalogue of men of genius and worth counts for little, and a whole people is measured and judged on a standard derived from the bad qualities of its poorer specimens. It is the illogical view of the world that one drop of negro blood makes a man "a nigger," but all the rest of the blood in a man's body save that one drop cannot make him a white man, and thus the contemptible individuals of the Jewish race afford the measure on which the whole people is condemned, while the millions of cowards and cheats and idiots that have swarmed in Greece for eighteen centuries are forgiven because of Homer and Eschylus, Miltiades, Themistocles, Plato

and Alexander. This is one of the curiosities of human prejudice. But the Jews, it must be conceded, do not remain under foot in any country. To say that they are extremely successful in our own country, and an important element in its finance and commerce, is to say but little, since here the battle is free, and it is quality and capacity that win. But in other countries, where the battle has not been free, and where their success has been gained against obstacles that might have destroyed races of less persistent purpose, their triumphs have been even more positive than with us. There they have made their way to the first places in the State and in all channels of human activity; and in many countries of Europe the dazzling company of artists, thinkers, musicians, financiers, orators and men of learning become suddenly poor if the names of the Jews are left out. With these truths in their history the Jews may well scorn one more little exhibition of ill-will toward their race.

Under a False Flag.

The rapid transit meeting called for tonight may well be looked upon with suspicion by the real friends of that much desired public improvement. The gentlemen who "are in favor of rapid transit, but who believe in the rights of property, the unbiased administration of justice, and who are opposed to the wholesale confiscation of the streets and avenues for the benefit of a private corporation," are by this time tolerably well known in New York. The "rights of private property" are interpreted by them to mean the selfish interests of the few against the rights and interests of the many. Their opposition to the confiscation of the streets and avenues for the benefit of a private corporation springs from their desire to protect the profits of the private corporations which at present occupy so many of our streets and avenues. Their favor rapid transit provided it can be constructed on unoccupied streets and along routes not covered by horse cars. The meeting is moreover called to hear from members of the Legislature who manifested their affection for rapid transit last session by stabbing every measure designed to favor it, and supporting all bills intended to injure it. This is a sufficient indication of its real purpose. It seeks the favor of the people by assuming a false character. "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau."

Thieving Harvard Students.

The faculty of Harvard ought to be more particular in their admissions of pupils. It seems, from a report which we receive from Boston, that they have quite a number of burglars and petty thieves among their students. On Tuesday night the Harvard criminal class broke out, or rather broke into several houses, broke open trunks and boxes and stole several articles of lady's wearing apparel. Among the usual requirements for the admission of students at respectable colleges is that they shall be young men of good moral character. This is a very proper regulation; few parents would send their sons to a college which freely admitted pickpockets, petty thieves and burglars to its advantages. We advise the Board of Governors of Harvard to get rid of their criminal class, and we trust the police of Cambridge will do their duty. A college ought not to become the sanctuary of burglars.

A Ghost! A Ghost!

It is the "Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, founded in 1789 for the maintenance of the principles for which our fathers fought"—or words to that effect—whom, going to die, and, in fact, being substantially dead, salutes the citizens of New York and appeals to them to join it, on the Fourth of July, in being "firm, true and vigilant," with the understanding that "the day of retribution and deliverance is not far off." Mr. Augustus Schell, Grand Sachem, and ever so many Sachems and Whiskyskins, or Wiskinskins as they print it, send us a warning against the "craft and the unscrupulous methods" of President Hayes, and urge us to be sure to "express our detestation of the trickery and fraud to which the administration owes its existence," and to show "our contempt for the men who have accepted the stolen chief executive office of the nation."

When we announced the other day the death of the democratic party we did not expect so soon to have such strong confirmatory evidence of our statement. Here is the ghost of the dead thing gibbering, and making so little pretence to being alive that it maddens about the dearest of dead issues. The spectacle is a little ghastly. It was bad enough to have Mr. Tilden's ghost "walking" at the Manhattan Club last week; but here comes the ghost of Mr. John Kelly also. Where is the magician Flint? The late democratic party ought to use his famous tea kettle as a means of communication with the public hereafter. The Flint tea kettle never sent out such a silly message to an overcredulous company as these ghosts of a deceased and too long unburied political organization. Where is the Coroner? Where is the undertaker?

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Jerusalem! What a quarrel Hilton has stirred up! Bishop Simpson has been dining with the President. Governor Palmer, of Illinois, will control the editorial columns of the Springfield Register. The Newport News says, "Stand by the public schools." Yes, when the big girls are coming out. The more liberal and accommodating Sarasota hotels say that they will sit you like the paper on the wall. The Springfield Republican very justly says that any system of outlawing Jews in this country cannot be popular. Mary Clemmer says she is not a blue stocking. What nine does she belong to?—NEW YORK HERALD. Femi-bino.—Narrator's Herald. A correspondent of the Boston Transcript accuses that Hamilton of having passed herself off as Mr. Blaine while she was on the railroad from Augusta to Portland with Mrs. Blaine, who had a pass for Blaine and wife. The Courier-Journal says that when a New Yorker wants to see a live newspaper he goes West. There the C. J. wobbles and twists and makes a bustle, and is the only article of Louisville female attire that will not wash. Among the passengers by the Russia yesterday was Senator Lawrence M. Keio, Royal Portuguese Commissioner to the Congress, Senor Malheiro, who was accompanied by his wife, is at the head of the government Bureau of Mines in Portugal, and since the end of his labors in Philadelphia has been visiting the Lake Superior and other mining regions.

THE WAR.

The Russian Passage of the Danube
Probably Begun.

RUSSIAN VICTORY IN ASIA.

Austria About to Occupy the Slavonic Provinces.

DANGER OF A GENERAL WAR.

The Montenegrins Claim
Another Triumph.

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 21, 1877.

The HERALD correspondent at Rustchuk telegraphs that early on Tuesday morning a Russian battery opened fire at a place called Parapan, some eight miles from Rustchuk. The cause of the sudden cannonading was unknown, and one of the Turkish monitors had started out to reconnoitre.

ACROSS THE DANUBE AT LAST.

The HERALD correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that vague rumors have reached that city that the Russians have begun their forward movement and that the advanced guard of their army began to cross the Danube at Satorovo, opposite to Isakcha, early this morning.

PROBABLE RUSSIAN VICTORY.

Both the Russians and the Turks claim a victory in the battle fought on Saturday near Delibaba. But the circumstance that Ahmed Pacha, president of the local council of war, left Erzeroum on Sunday with three battalions who pushed forward by forced marches to Delibaba is thought to show that the Turks suffered a serious reverse. All accounts agree that the Turks fell back to Delibaba. It was thought a battle was fought in the neighborhood of Zeidkan.

THE DEFENCE OF KARS.

There is no further account of fighting reported from Kars, but a Russian official telegram, dated Mazra, June 20, says:—"Kars responds but feebly to the Russian artillery fire."

AUSTRIA ABOUT TO MOVE.

The HERALD correspondent in Vienna telegraphs that the question of an Austrian occupation of Bosnia, Servia and Herzegovina as far as the Morava River is seriously entertained in Ministerial circles in that city. The object sought to be attained by this step is said to be the "localization of the war," which is a term of rather vague significance. Austria feels keenly the danger to her own immediate interests which would follow either the acquisition of these provinces by Russia or their erection into an independent Slavonic State, and she knows that a Russian victory in Bulgaria must result in either one or the other.

AUSTRIA'S INTERESTS OF THE DANUBE.

Austria has several millions of a discontented Slav population who ardently desire the union of the whole Slav race under a common government and the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or their absorption by Servia or Montenegro would give a fresh stimulus to Pan-Slavism. She cannot afford to have the navigation of the Danube at the mercy of a hostile State, and deems the present the most favorable time to take the necessary measures to endeavor to avert what she would regard as a national calamity.

WHAT WILL GERMANY DO?

Whether Russia will regard the occupation of these provinces as the prelude to war is a question that will probably be decided by the force at the Czar's disposal and by the action of Germany. Many shrewd diplomatists are of the opinion that Germany is only waiting for Austria to take some such step as this to declare herself for Russia and to seize the German provinces of Austria.

DANGER OF A GENERAL WAR.

The English government, also, is supposed to have been waiting for Austria, and will probably be encouraged by Austria's action to send a corps d'armée to Egypt. On the whole, the occupation of these provinces, instead of "localizing the war," would, in all probability, be the first step toward its extension.

The monopolization of the Suez Canal by England would certainly be regarded by the Mediterranean States with no friendly feelings, and they could hardly be expected to remain inactive while their best interests were being menaced.

AUSTRIA WILL NOT HELP MONTENEGRO.

Count Andrassy has declined to interfere between the Turks and Montenegrins, as requested by the latter, on the ground of humanity. The hardy mountaineers will have to trust to their own valor and the strength of their mountain fastnesses until the Russian advance into Bulgaria will necessitate the withdrawal of a portion of the Turkish army at present operating against Montenegro for the defence of Constantinople.

TROUBLE BREWING IN CRETE.

The HERALD correspondent at Syra reports